

# Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1838.

No. 939.

## Mr. Preston's Letter,

Read at the Dinner to Mr. Elmore, at Columbia, September 9, 1838.

Columbia, Sept. 3d, 1838.

To Col. R. H. Goodwyn, Chairman of Comm.

Dear Sir:—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 18th ult. in which, as Chairman of a committee of arrangements, you inform me that the Republican and State Rights citizens of Richland district, in favor of the separation of government from banks, and the establishment of an independent Treasury, and opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, and the advancement of the Federal party to power—being anxious to be further enlightened by a discussion of those principles, propose giving a barbecue dinner at this place, on the 8th of next month, in honor of our two Senators and immediate Representative in Congress, when we may have the benefit of hearing them on those important and agitating subjects. The committee, therefore, on behalf of the Republican State Rights citizens of the district respectfully invite your attendance on that day.

I beg you, sir, to believe, that I am very sensible of the honor in which I am thus united with my colleague in the Senate and our immediate Representative; and I appreciate the more highly this honorable testimonial, inasmuch as it is apparent from the definition which you give of the principles of what you designate as the Republican and State Rights Party, that there is a political difference on some important points between me and those whom you represent, as I know there is between me and those with whom you have done me the honor to associate me. Those who offer the testimonial, and those to whom it is offered—except myself—are of the same party. That I am thus remembered and thus associated is a source of the highest gratification to me, for I regard it as another signal proof from my fellow citizens of Richland district, of the personal kindness I have always received at their hands—and of their generous disposition, notwithstanding a difference of political opinion, to bear this public testimony to the purity of my motives, and thereby to rebuke the false and malignant aspersions of those who do not know me as well as my neighbors, and are not capable of the same just and candid judgment.

I repeat it, sir, that I received with pride and pleasure, the proof of kindness implied in your thus associating me with those to whom your political sympathies and approbation are given; and in joining with you and them in a common festival, I should rejoice in an occasion of showing that, like those you represent, I am incapable of making political differences cause of personal alienation; or that I could for a moment consider my principles compromised, by accepting your civility. In declining, therefore, to attend your barbecue, I am influenced by very different considerations. I have already been present at such a meeting, very numerous at it, attended by gentlemen of all parties in this district, when I had the honor of submitting my views with perfect unreserve; and now, understanding that my immediate representative is the only member of Congress likely to be present, I am inclined to allow him the same unreserved communication with his constituents; and I may be permitted to say that I acquiesce in this course the more readily, in order that I may not seem to be drawn into a controversy in this district, which would be inconsistent with my position, and add to an excitement, which I would much rather allay.

As, however, you have intimated that my fellow citizens desire to have my views, I will briefly set down such as are suggested by the opinions which you attribute to the "Republican State Rights citizens" whom you represent.

With many of them I am happy to say I coincide, and will, before I conclude, point out this coincidence; but I take up at first the less pleasing task of stating the points on which we differ.

In the first place, then, you say that the "Republican State Rights party" is in favor of an independent Treasury. In this it is utterly out of my power to concur with them. I am opposed to an independent and in favor of a dependent Treasury; dependent for its organization and control upon the law of the land; dependent for its conduct and administration upon agents as much removed as possible from executive control; dependent upon all the circumstances upon which the general prosperity of the country depends; dependent, for its health and vigor, upon the health and vigor of the community, operated upon, influenced and controlled by all the great causes which affect the accumulation and distribution of public wealth; dependent upon the state of the country, and indicating its condition with as delicate a sensitiveness as the thermometer does the state of the atmosphere; dependent upon all the great interests of Commerce and Agriculture; in a word, I would have the Federal Treasury identical with and

absolutely dependent upon the common destiny; solemnly believing that to put it on a distinct footing, would tend more to consolidate the general government and seduce it into despotism, than any measure that has ever been proposed.

The "Republican State Rights party" is also in favor of a separation of government from banks. If by this it is meant that the Executive of the United States should be deprived of all influence or control over these institutions, which might be abused for political and party purposes, I fully concur in such an opinion; for a sad experience has admonished the country that the party in power, at all events, is not to be trusted with the use of such influences; nor would I be unwilling to see the money of the government kept apart from the business of the Banks in such a way as not to be used for banking purposes. If we could promise ourselves that the expenditure of the government, and with it the revenue, could be reduced to an economical scale, no great injury could result from either of these sources; for the few millions of government money on hand at any one time, would not be sufficient to confer much executive patronage; nor would it disturb to any great extent the ordinary banking operations. As, however, the appropriation of thirty-nine millions of dollars at the last session of Congress, notwithstanding the creation of a national debt for the purpose of raising the money, warns us that as long as our present rulers are in power, any reduction of expenditure is impossible, it would be desirable in the arrangement of the treasury to guard against the mixing of the public funds with those of the banks, thereby authorizing the use of them, as so much bank capital. The first object, viz. the prevention of executive patronage, may be effected by a law defining what banks shall be used, either by express designation, or by a general description; as for example, all such banks as are used by the States in their fiscal operations, or are guaranteed by the pledge of State faith; and the second object, viz. the separation of the funds of the Government, may be obtained by express stipulations, the faithful performance of which may be secured by a requisition of monthly official statements of the condition and business of the selected banks, and by the imposition of proper penalties. Banking institutions by universal consent, are the cheapest, safest, and most convenient agencies for the custody and transfer of the public money. Every man who has money dealings, practically establishes this, by his own conduct in regard to his own affairs. To effect these objects, is one of the purposes of their creation; and they are, therefore, organized to accomplish them by the most skillful adaptation of means. Large resources give them a more extended credit than in general belongs to individuals, and at once makes them more efficient agents in the transaction of exchanges, and more responsible for the fulfillment of their engagements. That this is eminently true, is shown by the last forty years' experience of the Government, during which time banks, in some form or other, have been its fiscal agents; Mr. Woodbury himself declaring that the treasury has lost less by them in this long series of transactions, than by the delinquency of one single individual; and now that the banks have resumed specie payments, and have silenced the unmeaning clamors of political partisans, it is ascertained that the Government has lost very little by its connection with these institutions. The temporary suspension of specie payments having ceased, and the fortunate defeat of the "Independent Treasury" having restored credit, and renewed the general prosperity, these institutions are again performing their regular functions, and proving, by a more early and decisive recovery than the most sanguine had calculated on, how worthy they are of public confidence.

It is said that the plan of using State banks as the agents of Government has failed, and that it is madness to try it again. If this be true to the almost extent, the State Bank system has, in common with every thing else, failed in the hands of the present Administration. Every experiment conducted by such men, is doomed to inevitable failure. If the use of the State banks turned out to be injurious, what was the result of the sub-treasury system which succeeded it? By increasing embarrassments and difficulties, till Congress decided that it should not be continued.

The hard money system was tried in regard to the public lands. Did it succeed? Was it approved? But how, and to what extent, has the use of State banks failed? Has the Government at the People lost any thing by the suspension of specie payments? On the contrary, that measure was wise and salutary, demanded by public opinion at the time, and indicated by the result. Any failure that has taken place, has been the effect rather of maladministration, than of the nature of the instruments used. In case of disaster, it is natural enough for the engineer to attribute the explosion to the defects of the machine, rather than to his want of skill. There were unquestionably, however, great errors in the pet bank system, which ought to be altogether reformed. That the affairs of the government can be as well conducted as the affairs of the people, by a judicious arrangement of the state banks, I do not at all doubt; and the failure of the machine constructed out of them, is no more conclusive against them, than the breaking of an engine is against the use of wood and iron. But, sir, while I should adopt, as a matter of expediency and convenience, the use of bank agency, selected on some general principle, so as to exclude Executive patronage, in preference to that of officers holding their offices at the President's will, and (as our own daily experience shows us) down to village postmasters, devoting themselves to electioneering for the dispenser of their bread, I do not regard the question as to what sort of agency shall be used to keep and transfer the public funds as of sufficient magnitude to produce any very intense interest, or at all comparable in its consequences to the proposition that the Government shall exact in all its dues gold and silver, to the exclusion of the notes of specie paying banks.

I cannot conceive of any thing more preposterous and revolting, than that the Government should have one currency and the people another. Until the present period of intrepid speculation, such a notion has never been avowed, much less been acted upon, in the whole history of the world. No Government, barbarous or civilized, has ever pretended to separate its currency from that of its citizens or subjects. Such a project would have been considered equally preposterous and dangerous, even in those times when government was regarded as something self-existent, independent of the people, belonging to a superior and privileged race, and having rights and interest, in opposition to those of the community at large. What, then, should be thought of it when Government is understood to be but an emanation from the people, and the governors but their servants?

It is admitted on all hands, that there cannot be in this country an exclusive specie circulation. Paper credit is our currency, and its destruction is not the avowed purpose of even the most infuriated partisans of the new theories of finance. Their declared object is to leave all the vast moneyed transactions of society to be conducted by paper, while the Federal Government is to protect itself by the use of a peculiar medium, in which the citizens do not participate. Does the Government withdraw itself from the currency of the country because it is not good enough for it? Is the Government better than the people? Are its interest and success more to be consulted than theirs? Is the Government to have one interest and the People another? Shall the government prosper while the people suffer? These are questions which ought to be answered. In my opinion, the government and the people should be bound up in the same destiny, for good or for evil; or, if we must discriminate, save the country, and let the government perish. For my own part, I can perceive nothing in the nature of things, or in our constitution, which demands or authorizes this separation of the government from the people; but on the contrary, the whole spirit of our institutions is hostile to such a policy. Unquestionably the fiscal arrangements of the general government should be made to work as a portion of the financial machinery of the country. It is but a part of it, and should always be preserved in harmonious co-operation. Instead of that, it is proposed it should revolve upon an axis of its own, striking occasionally, and at certain points, upon the great complex machinery which is conducting all our affairs, in such a way as to jar and discompose it. The result would be eternal disturbance and confusion, inconsistent with the well-being of the country. It is very obvious that the channels of circulation being filled with bank bills, answering all the purposes of society, except the single one of paying government dues, for which alone specie is competent, this article will be used exclusively for that purpose. It will cease to be money, and become a commodity in which government taxes are exacted. Its price, therefore, will fluctuate according to that demand. Heavy importations will make it dear with light importations it will become cheap; and this operation, it has been said by the advocates of the experiment, puts the banks in an antagonistic relation to a large revenue. Unquestionably it does, by placing them in opposition to commerce. A large commerce will produce a run upon them for specie to pay the duties, and thus a direct opposition to commerce is engendered. Now, unless commerce be considered an evil, and to cramp and cripple it be a wise policy, this result is to be deprecated. I am aware that many who regard the late embarrassments as the result of overtrading are not unwilling that a system of finance shall be adopted that will curb its excesses. I think, sir, that we have struggled too long for an unfettered commerce, to join now in a restrictive system; and if too large a revenue result from our prosper-

ity, let us not destroy the prosperity, but reduce the revenue.

Another obvious consequence which will result from the fluctuations of the value of specie when it is made a tax paying commodity, will be the disturbing influence upon the value of the paper circulation; for, although specie does not enter into the circulation with paper, yet it is the standard of its value, and the changes in the standard vary the relation between it and paper, and thus effect the currency with unceasing mutations.

These checks and difficulties in the way of commerce will, of course, injure the whole community, and will bear with a more deleterious energy on the commerce of the agricultural states. With us it is comparatively feeble; we have just now taken it in hand to secure to ourselves a just participation in this important branch of national industry; and the spirit to undertake it, and the means to accomplish it, have both resulted from the removal of commercial embarrassments by the reduction of the tariff. The embarrassments are oppressive in proportion to the weakness of the commerce on which they operate. The fixed capital, the established habitues, the existing institutions of New York, can survive a shock or sustain an oppression which would ruin Norfolk or Charleston.

It has been objected that under the constitution the government has not the power to receive bank bills in payment for its dues, or any thing but gold and silver. This notion has not gained much ground; for those who suggest it, at the same time contend that the government has not only the right to receive paper money, but to create it. Mr. McDuffie, in his very emphatic rejection of this novel hypothesis, asserts that the government might receive its dues in brickbats; and surely it would be difficult to conceive that the receiving of this article would confer upon it the qualities of money, and *ipso facto* endow the government with the power of regulating the value of brickbats. To believe in such a financial transubstantiation would require a more devoted faith than has ever yet been exacted by any political papacy in this country.

If the policy of exacting specie be just, or any of the arguments used to maintain it be true, in regard to the general government, they are equally applicable to the state governments, and the experiment can be most safely tried upon them. Let the divorce, then, of bank and state, begin in the states, where the success and phenomena of the experiment upon the wealth and property of the country can be minutely watched.

I will not trouble you, sir, with any observations on a proposition to create federal government paper, as a permanent medium for the government or the people. Such a project will hardly gain favor as long as the continental paper is remembered; and having been tried by every modern government, in every variety of form, with always the same result of a most mischievous depreciation, we must be totally regardless of the lessons of experience if we adopt it. There is no exception, in the history of a thousand attempts to make government paper a circulating medium, to its total and ruinous failure. The reason is obvious; men will not take in exchange for their property, any thing but property, or what represents it. Government paper is neither the one nor the other; it represents the will of the legislature, and nothing more. It has not what is essential to currency—convertibility. Hence its decay has been uniform.

It is a characteristic, and to my mind a fearful circumstance, attending the new financial measures, and the arguments brought to sustain them, that they avowedly set all experience at defiance. They scorn induction—reject facts—and, abstracting us entirely from the concrete existence, propose to remodel society by the deductions of an abstract logic, and to subject the real affairs of life to the doubtful decision of polemical theories. It is, I think, a safer, though less brilliant course, to adhere to experience, and to take it for granted in politics, as we do in nature, that what has happened always, will happen again.

It gives me pleasure, sir, to turn from topics on which I apprehend there is a considerable difference of opinion between us; to others, on which, if we do not fully concur, there is at least less discrepancy.

You say that the gentlemen whom you represent are opposed to the establishment of a National Bank. I concur with them, sir. I believe such an institution, under present circumstances, inexpedient and impracticable; nor do I believe its establishment will ever be otherwise, unless the destructive principles of the ruling party continue so to harass the country that it will be driven to escape from anarchy at the risk of despotism. In 1810, inexorable necessity forced the government upon the exercise of this very doubtful power—a necessity apprehended by the avowed friends of the war. No such necessity can again be created but the folly or wickedness of a blind, infuriated party, which, for the sake of the country, at present controls its policy. There is

not one of the gentlemen whom you represent, sir, who will do or suffer more to arrest this disastrous career, and avert the necessity which may drive the country upon a National Bank, than I; and I declare, with perfect confidence, that if the Administration will pause in its mad career of violence and ultraism—or if, what is more probable, it be beaten down by the sober intelligence of the country—there will be no National Bank established. If, on the contrary, they continue to insist upon their exaggerated theories, and are not rebuked by the moderation and practical good sense of the people, a National Bank will be the inevitable consequence. Towards this institution the public mind is obviously impelled by the efforts of those who would persuade us that the destiny of this great people and of their free institutions is reduced to the alternative of a National Bank or an exclusive exaction of gold and silver. By this mode of stating the argument, all middle ground is excluded. They present Scylla on the one hand and Charybdis on the other, and denying any passage between the two, leave us which of the two to choose. It is a common enough occurrence in heated disputations, for dexterous dialecticians to drive each other upon extreme ground, and to close the controversy by leaving to each other the selection of a greater or less evil. Thus one party proposes to frighten us into a hard money exaction by the terrors of a bank, and the other to coerce us into a bank by the horrors of a specie exaction. For the last ten years it has been the state trick of the Administration to attain each successive step in its climax of folly and wickedness, by presenting the ever ready alternative of a National Bank. It has been the scourge with which public opinion has been lashed on from one disastrous measure to another, and now again it is wielded to drive us into the sub-treasury. I do not in the slightest degree doubt if this alternative is persisted in and forced upon the country, it will prefer a National Bank, by an immense majority. In truth, sir, such an alternative is altogether imaginary. Does any one believe that a bank can be established during the present administration, unless the calamities of the country procure two thirds of Congress for it? Does any one believe that two thirds of Congress can be obtained in favor of a measure to which the present extended and prosperous banking system is opposed?

The present Congress has, by a most decided vote, rejected both branches of this illusory alternative. It has expressed its disapprobation of a National Bank, and has most emphatically rejected the specie exacting Sub-Treasury. Indeed, this last measure has received its doom in the most decided way—it was rejected in the Senate by a majority of nine, and in the House by a majority of fourteen. In Congress, between the extra and regular session, it lost in the Senate from a majority in its favour to a majority of nine against it; and in the House, from a majority of seven in favour of a postponement to a majority for total rejection. The fate of the Sub-Treasury without the specie exaction, was very different—it passed the Senate, and failed in the House by a majority of but four. Thus it is apparent that a Sub-Treasury with the receipt of the bills of specie paying banks, is a more favoured measure than either of those which have been so ostentatiously insisted upon as our only alternatives. It is a known fact, that the hard money clause and its advocates destroyed the independent Treasury, which, but for that feature and its friends, would have been the law of the land; so that they are responsible for the failure of a Sub-Treasury system.

Whether we consider the course of the specie exacting clause, in Congress, or its reception by the people of the United States, as far as they have passed judgment, it is dead. Of these southern states, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have held elections since it was proposed, and at which it was the principal question. They have pronounced against it. It has destroyed the Administration in several states, and weakened it in all, except, I fear, in our own.

But for the conviction upon the public mind that this measure was entirely out of the question, the Banks would not have renewed specie payments, nor would our country have been blessed with those omens of reviving prosperity which cheer us on every side. These are the first fruits of the triumph of the people over the Administration; and although the present arrangement of the treasury is not such as any one fully approves, yet, defective as it is, a great majority of the people of the United States prefer it, very properly, to the hard money Sub-Treasury.

I beg leave to assure you, sir, and the gentlemen whom you represent, of the perfect coincidences of our opinions in opposition to the Federal party. For the sincerity of this avowal, my friends and neighbors will give me implicit credit, when they remember that I first came into their service a State Rights politician, of the straightest sect of the

school of the Jefferson and Madison of '08, of the Wm. H. Crawford of 1816, of the John Taylor and Judge Smith school, of 1824; and that, following out the principles of these men, I was a Nullifier of 1832—without having ought to forget, deny or explain, in my past history. My career has been humble, but it has been uniform. If it has not been signalized by distinguished ability, it has not imposed upon me the painful task of vindicating a doubtful consistency. When, from the honorable service of this district, the kindness of the State place me in a more extended sphere, it was unquestionably, that I should act there upon the principles which had gained favor for me here. My course required no deliberation to determine upon it. I found the General Government administered upon principles from which even Hamilton or Pickens would have revolted, and in possession of a party audaciously avowing doctrines so anti-Republican as to procure for them the designation of "the Royalist party."

I found that party avowing and acting upon the principles of the Proclamation against South Carolina, and of the Force Bill.

They had passed the Tariff of 1828, and had opposed the compromise of 1832. They had seized upon the deposits in the U. S. Bank, and held the public money against law. They claimed for the President all executive power, without reference to the Constitution. They avowed the principle that the spoils of government belonged to the victors in a party struggle, and boldly used office and office holders to perpetuate their power.

Their President openly employed all the power of the Government to appoint his successor; and they expunged the Constitution to perform an act of syco-phony to him; the most guilty and ignominious act that has sullied our history. Such were the principles and practices of the party in power—not only characterized by every quality which could define Federalism, but going beyond all that the wildest enthusiast for a consolidated government had ever imagined—and these enormities were perpetrated in the name of Republicanism and Democracy! Which names they have recently again desecrated in a hollow and hypocritical address to the people of the United States, full of those professions which they have made and violated every year for the last ten. The old federal party was honest, though mistaken—the new party have acted upon, while they denounced, their principles, and used them to gratify the lust of money and office.

I went into Congress in opposition to this party. I stand in opposition to it yet. I stand in the same ranks—shoulder to shoulder with the same men now as in 1831—and driving the storm of opposition against the same profligate party. I trust and hope, sir, the Republican State Rights party does not differ in any wise from the State Rights Whig party, in stern, uncompromising hostility to the present administration; and, if so, I, for one, pledge myself to be ready for any equal opposition to any set of men who come in imitating their practices or sharing their principles.

In conclusion, sir, I offer you this toast:

*The Van Buren Party*—Let us never forget the words of Mr. Tazewell: "They have deceived us once, they will do it again; if they deceive us again, it will be ours."

With many thanks, sir, to those whom you represent, for the honor done me, and with the highest personal regard to you, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant.

WM. C. PRESTON.

Mr. J. Q. Adams, in a letter to his constituents, states that the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue to the states was postponed till 1st January, 1839; so that, unless Congress, in the first month of the session, take other order upon it, more than eight millions must be distributed by the Federal Government to the states on the 1st January next—while there is not a shilling in the Treasury.

A Western man being asked the number of inhabitants in the town where he lived—some Babylon or Troy, or Palmyra, which was a wilderness five years ago—answered, "why, about five thousand when I left, but I have been absent nearly a month; probably eight thousand now."

*Anti Bed Bug*.—A late European paper informs us that a few drops of sweet nitre will effectually banish bed-bugs. In some of our hotels and steamboats, then, sweet nitre will make night sweeter. Let them try it.

*Sour Cider*.—A gill of mustard seed to a barrel of sour cider will return it to its sweetness, or prevent it turning sour if still in good order. A quarter of a pound of saltpetre to the barrel of cider will also preserve it from change, according to the Maine Farmer.

school of the Jefferson and Madison of '08, of the Wm. H. Crawford of 1816, of the John Taylor and Judge Smith school, of 1824; and that, following out the principles of these men, I was a Nullifier of 1832—without having ought to forget, deny or explain, in my past history. My career has been humble, but it has been uniform. If it has not been signalized by distinguished ability, it has not imposed upon me the painful task of vindicating a doubtful consistency. When, from the honorable service of this district, the kindness of the State place me in a more extended sphere, it was unquestionably, that I should act there upon the principles which had gained favor for me here. My course required no deliberation to determine upon it. I found the General Government administered upon principles from which even Hamilton or Pickens would have revolted, and in possession of a party audaciously avowing doctrines so anti-Republican as to procure for them the designation of "the Royalist party."

I found that party avowing and acting upon the principles of the Proclamation against South Carolina, and of the Force Bill.

They had passed the Tariff of 1828, and had opposed the compromise of 1832.

They had seized upon the deposits in the U. S. Bank, and held the public money against law.

They claimed for the President all executive power, without reference to the Constitution.

They avowed the principle that the spoils of government belonged to the victors in a party struggle, and boldly used office and office holders to perpetuate their power.

Their President openly employed all the power of the Government to appoint his successor; and they expunged the Constitution to perform an act of syco-phony to him; the most guilty and ignominious act that has sullied our history.

Such were the principles and practices of the party in power—not only characterized by every quality which could define Federalism, but going beyond all that the wildest enthusiast for a consolidated government had ever imagined—and these enormities were perpetrated in the name of Republicanism and Democracy! Which names they have recently again desecrated in a hollow and hypocritical address to the people of the United States, full of those professions which they have made and violated every year for the last ten. The old federal party was honest, though mistaken—the new party have acted upon, while they denounced, their principles, and used them to gratify the lust of money and office.

I went into Congress in opposition to this party. I stand in opposition to it yet. I stand in the same ranks—shoulder to shoulder with the same men now as in 1831—and driving the storm of opposition against the same profligate party. I trust and hope, sir, the Republican State Rights party does not differ in any wise from the State Rights Whig party, in stern, uncompromising hostility to the present administration; and, if so, I, for one, pledge myself to be ready for any equal opposition to any set of men who come in imitating their practices or sharing their principles.

In conclusion, sir, I offer you this toast:

*The Van Buren Party*—Let us never forget the words of Mr. Tazewell: "They have deceived us once, they will do it again; if they deceive us again, it will be ours."

With many thanks, sir, to those whom you represent, for the honor done me, and with the highest personal regard to you, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant.

WM. C. PRESTON.

Mr. J. Q. Adams, in a letter to his constituents, states that the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue to the states was postponed till 1st January, 1839; so that, unless Congress, in the first month of the session, take other order upon it, more than eight millions must be distributed by the Federal Government to the states on the 1st January next—while there is not a shilling in the Treasury.

A Western man being asked the number of inhabitants in the town where he lived—some Babylon or Troy, or Palmyra, which was a wilderness five years ago—answered, "why, about five thousand when I left, but I have been absent nearly a month; probably eight thousand now."

*Anti Bed Bug*.—A late European paper informs us that a few drops of sweet nitre will effectually banish bed-bugs. In some of our hotels and steamboats, then, sweet nitre will make night sweeter. Let them try it.

*Sour Cider*.—A gill of mustard seed to a barrel of sour cider will return it to its sweetness, or prevent it turning sour if still in good order. A quarter of a pound of saltpetre to the barrel of cider will also preserve it from change, according to the Maine Farmer.



## Mr. Madison and a National Bank.

I put myself to the trouble of copying, below, for publication in your paper, Mr. Madison's letter on the constitutionality of a National Bank. It will be seen that, that great and good man, "the father of the constitution," the head and organ of the old Republican party, and the author of the celebrated Virginia report of 1799, (the creed of the State Rights party,) in the tranquility of his philosophical retirement, far from the rancorous spirit of party contests, deliberately affirmed the constitutionality and expediency of a National Bank. I respectfully commend the letter to the candid consideration of all old-fashioned Republicans, and especially to the exclusive "Democrats" of the present day. I hope they will not venture to denounce the illustrious Madison, (of whom it may be said, with more beauty than truth, that he was "wiser than Cato and purer than Aristotle") as a Federal Bank Aristocrat and an "impudent political quack!" I will just add that Mr. CLAY fully concurs with Mr. Madison:

Montpelier, June 25th, 1831.

"Dear Sir:—I have received your friendly letter of the 13th inst. The few lines which answered your former one of the 21st of January last, were written in haste and in bad health; but they expressed, though without attention in some respects due to the occasion, a dissent from the views of the President as to a Bank of the United States, and a substitute for it; to which I cannot but adhere. (Mr. Madison here alludes to Gen. Jackson's Government Bank.) The objections to the latter have appeared to me to preponderate greatly over the advantages expected from it, and the constitutionality of the former I still regard as sustained by the considerations to which I yielded, in giving my assent to the existing Bank."

"The charge of inconsistency between my objection to the constitutionality of such a bank in 1791, and my assent in 1817, turns on the question, how far legislative precedents, expounding the constitution, ought to guide succeeding legislatures, and to overrule individual opinions."

"Some obscurity has been thrown over the question, by confounding it with the respect due from one legislature to laws passed by preceding legislatures. But the two cases are essentially different. A constitution being derived from a superior authority, is to be expounded and obeyed, not controlled or varied by the subordinate authority of a legislature. A law, on the other hand, resting on no higher authority than that possessed by every successive legislature, is expounded as well as its meaning is within the scope of the latter."

"The case in question has its true analogy in the obligation arising from judicial expostions of the law on succeeding Judges; the constitution being a law to the legislators, as the law is a rule of decision to the Judge."

"And why are judicial precedents, when formed on due discussion and consideration, and deliberately sanctioned by reviews and repetitions, regarded as of binding influence, or rather of authoritative force, in settling the meaning of the law? It must be answered, 1st, because it is a reasonable and established axiom, that the good of society requires that the rules of conduct of its members should be certain and known, which would not be the case if any Judge, disregarding the decisions of his predecessors, should vary the rule of law according to his individual interpretation of it. *Miser est servitus ubi jus est aptu, ubi incognitum.* 2d, because an exposition of the law publicly made, and repeatedly confirmed by the constituted authority, carries with it, by fair inference, the sanction of *ipse qui*, having made the law through their legislative organ, appear under such circumstances to have determined its meaning through their judiciary organ."

"Can it be of less consequence that the meaning of a constitution should be fixed and known, than that the meaning of a law should be so? Can indeed a law be fixed in its meaning and operation, unless the constitution is so? On the contrary, if a particular legislative act, differing in the construction of the constitution, from a series of preceding constructions, proceed in fact on that difference, they not only introduce uncertainty and instability in the constitution, but in the laws themselves, inasmuch as all laws proceeding from the new construction and inconsistent with it, are not only annulled for the future, but virtually pronounced nullities from the beginning."

"But it is said that the legislator having sworn to support the constitution, must support it in his own construction of it, however different from that put on it by his predecessors, or whatever be the consequences of the construction. And is not the Judge under the same oath to support the law? Yet has it ever been supposed that he was required, or at liberty to disregard all precedents, however solemnly repeated and regularly observed; and by giving effect to his own abstract and individual opinions, to disturb the established course of practice in the business of the community? Has the wisest and most conscientious Judge ever scrupled to acquiesce in decisions in which he has been overruled by the matured opinions of the majority of his colleagues; and subsequently to conform himself thereto, as to authoritative expostions of the law? And is it not reasonable that the same view of the official oath should be taken by a legislator, acting under the constitution, which is his guide, as it is to

ken by a Judge, acting under the law, which is his?

"There is, in fact, and in common understanding, a necessity of regarding a course of practice, as above characterized, in the light of a legal rule of interpreting a law; and there is a like necessity of considering it a constitutional rule of interpreting a constitution."

"That there may be extraordinary and peculiar circumstances controlling the rule in both cases, may be admitted; but with such exceptions, the rule will force itself on the practical judgment of the most ardent theorist. He will find it impossible to adhere to, and act officially upon, his solitary opinions as to the meaning of the law or constitution, in opposition to a construction reduced to practice, during a reasonable period of time; more especially where no prospect existed of a change of construction by the public or its agents. And if a reasonable period of time, marked with the usual sanctions, would not bar the individual prerogative, there could be no limitation to its exercise, although the danger of error must increase with the increasing oblivion of explanatory circumstances, and with the continued changes in the import of words and phrases."

"Let it then be left to the decision of every intelligent and candid judge, which, on the whole, is most to be relied on for the true and safe construction of the constitution, that which has the uniform sanction of successive legislative bodies through a period of years, and under the varied ascendancy of parties; or that on which depends the opinions of every new legislature, heated as it may be by the spirit of party, eager in the pursuit of some favorite object, or led away by the eloquence and address of popular statesmen, themselves, perhaps, under the influence of the same misleading causes."

"It was in conformity to the view here taken, of the respect due to deliberate and reiterated precedents, that the Bank of the United States, though on the original question held to be unconstitutional, received the Executive signature in the year 1817. The act originally establishing a bank had undergone ample discussion in its passing through the several branches of the government. It had been carried into execution through a period of twenty years with the annual legislative recognition; in one instance, indeed, with a positive ratification of it into a new state; and with the entire acquiescence of all the local authorities, as well as of the nation at large; to all which may be added, a decreasing prospect of any change in the public opinion adverse to the constitutionality of such an institution. A veto from the executive under these circumstances, with an admission of the expediency and almost necessity of the measure, would have been a defiance of all the obligations derived from a course of precedents amounting to the requisite evidence of the national judgment and intent."

"It has been contended that the authority of precedents was, in that case, invalidated by the consideration, that they proved only a respect for the stipulated duration of the Bank, with a toleration of it until the law should expire, and by the Vice President in 1811, against a bill for establishing a National Bank, the vote being expressly given on the ground of unconstitutionality. But if the law itself was unconstitutional, the stipulation was void, and could not be constitutionally fulfilled or tolerated. And as to the negative of the Senate by the casting vote of the presiding officer, it is a fact, well understood at the time, that it resulted, not from an equality of opinions in that assembly on the power of Congress to establish a Bank, but from a junction of those who admitted the power, but disapproved the plan, with those who denied the power. On a simple question of constitutionality there was a decided majority in favor of it."

JAMES MADISON."

Mr. INGERSOLL.

In another letter to the same gentleman, of about the same date, Mr. Madison says, "A virtual, and it is hoped, an adequate remedy (against a depreciated currency) may hereafter be found in the refusal of State paper when debased, in any of the federal transactions, and the control of the federal Bank."

Such is Mr. Madison's unanswerable argument in favor of the constitutionality of a National Bank—an argument which is tenfold stronger now than it was in 1817. Since that time, the Bank has been sanctioned by Congress for twenty years (we all know that it was rechartered in 1832 by divided majorities in both houses of Congress, and was signed by the President,) by three successive Administrations; by some fifteen concurring decisions of the highest State Courts; by three solemn and unanimous adjudications, after elaborate argument, by that august tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, the final arbiters of all constitutional questions; and by the continued acquiescence of a vast majority of the American people. I have not a shadow of doubt that, at this very moment, a large majority of the American people, notwithstanding the senseless slanders about Bank Aristocracy, irresponsible money power, &c. &c. are warmly in favor of a well organized and carefully guarded National Bank. Is not the constitutional question, then, forever closed, upon the unquestionable principles of Mr. Madison's letter? and the expediency, not to say the absolute necessity of a Bank, and the falsity of the cant objections so loudly vociferated against it, abundantly demonstrated by the whole history of our government?

A MADISONIAN REPUBLICAN.

NOTE.—Since the foregoing was written,

I have seen Gen. Jackson's Message, vetoing the Maysville Road bill; in which he expressly admits that the right of Congress to appropriate money, to aid in the construction of national works, is "warranted by the contemporaneous and continued exposition of the constitution." In discussing the subject, he holds the following emphatic language: "Although it is the duty of all to look to that sacred instrument (the Constitution) instead of the statute book, and to repudiate, at all times, encroachments upon its spirit, which are too apt to be effected by the conjuncture of peculiar and facilitating circumstances; it is not true, that the public good, and the nature of our political institutions require, that individual differences should yield to a well settled acquiescence of the people and confederate authorities, in particular constructions of the constitution, or doubtful points. Not to concede this to the spirit of our institutions would impair their stability, and defeat the object of the Constitution itself." Apply this excellent doctrine, (none the worse because the General himself disregarded it,) to the Bank question, and is not the question settled? There is infinitely more authority for the Bank than for the internal improvement power. The Supreme Court of the United States, the final arbiters of constitutional questions, has repeatedly sanctioned the Bank; while it has never decided upon the constitutionality of internal improvements; and Congress has affirmed the Bank power from the establishment of the government down to this day, and the people have acquiesced.

From the Madisonian.

## CONSEQUENCES OF "THE DIVORCE."

The situation of the public money at this time, scattered all over the United States by the order of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, in defiance of the public will and in direct violation of a positive law of Congress.

Congress having five times rejected the sub-Treasury scheme, which had for its object (among other things) the keeping of the public money by Executive officers, appointed by and liable to any moment to be dismissed by the President, nearly every body supposed, when Congress adjourned, that, when the banks resumed specie payments, the deposit law of 1833 would compel the Secretary to revoke his circular, issued shortly after the banks suspended, requiring the Receivers and Collectors to keep the money, and that it would be deposited in bank to the credit of the Treasury, as it had been previously. But what must be the astonishment of Congress when they meet? What must be the indignation of the people of the United States, when they hear that the public money is scattered over the country, in the hands of Receivers and Collectors, and that not a single deposit bank has been selected, nor is it intended that one shall be selected!

Who can tell what these Receivers and Collectors are doing with the public money? What is to prevent them from using it? What check has the Government over them under this beautiful financial system of Mr. Secretary Woodbury? They make their own returns to the Treasury Department, and state what they please in them. How can the Secretary know that the money they represent to be in their hands is actually there? The banks under this system have nothing to do with the Government, and of course make no returns to it. If the Collectors deposit the money in bank, they have it placed there to their own private credit, and can check for it at any time for their own private purposes. Under the deposit law of 1833, the Collectors and Receivers were required to deposit the revenue they collected in bank, every week, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and, of course, when thus deposited, it could not be touched by any one without the authority of a treasury draft. The banks were required to make regular returns every week of the deposits made by the Collectors and Receivers; and, by looking at these bank returns, the Secretary could always detect any delinquency on the part of the Collectors and Receivers. But having separated Bank and State, (to use the disgusting slang of the day,) he has separated the public money from all sorts of safeguards over it. The Collectors can at any time use the public money without the Government's knowing any thing about it; and if it should be misapplied or embezzled, where is the security? The Collector at New York collected during the year about 12,000,000 dollars, and he gives security to perhaps fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, the penalty of his bond!

The banks, under the deposit law, gave any security that was required; because the security of the whole amount of their capitals. The government was perfectly secure, and will not lose by them a single dollar, unless by one of the Secretary's family banks at Boston.

But this great invention of modern finance, which is to immortalize its wise authors—"the separation of Bank and State"—why, what a perfect farce it is! It is supposed that the People are to be eternally made the dupes of humbugs, and to be deceived by the sound of catch phrases!

The whole amount of this new discovery in finance, of "separating Bank and State," consists in depriving the Government of the means which the banks would afford it of detecting misapplications of the public money, and the better security of its safe keeping. In every other particular, the connexion is just as great as ever was. Is not the revenue paid at this time in bank paper? Is it not deposited in bank by the Collectors at their own private credit, provided they don't

think proper to use it? And cannot the banks use it, or bank upon it, (to use another modern phrase,) when thus deposited in the same way they did before, if it suits their interest to do so? The revenue is collected in the promissory notes of banks, and yet the Treasury cannot trust the banks with the keeping of their own paper! Under the deposit law, when the money was placed at the credit of the Treasury in bank, the Government had a right to draw it all out in specie whenever it chose to do so. What more can it do now with the notes of the banks in the hands of the Collectors and Receivers? Is the Government any more secure now, by holding the bank notes, than it was before, when it held the bank returns and certificates of deposit? What is a bank note but an evidence of a debt due? And is not a bank certificate of deposit the same thing in substance? Of what conceivable benefit, then, can it be to the Government to have its revenue scattered all over the country, in the hands of Receivers and Collectors, without having any check over them whatever, when that revenue is collected in bank paper? In our opinion, a more unwise and indefensible mismanagement of financial affairs, and keeping at unnecessary risk of loss and plunder of the public money, never has characterized the conduct of any Government upon the face of the earth, than that which has governed the affairs of this nation for the last eighteen months! Can the people submit to it? Will they permit party rage and discipline, and the corrupting patronage of this Executive Government, to disgrace and ruin their country?

The question is now left before the people, whether they will continue to control their own revenues as heretofore, or whether they will resign the whole into the hands of the Executive, to use and dispose of at his discretion. In coming to the decision of that question, let the people not forget that their liberties are immediately identified with it.

From the Richmond Whig.

Extract from Mr. JEFFERSON'S Circular, addressed to Office-holders under himself.

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government, taking, on various occasions, active parts in the election of public functionaries, whether of the General or State Government. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of Government, and of the different branches of the same Government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. It is expected that no other officer will attempt to influence the votes of other men, nor take any part in the business of electioneering—that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and his duties."

GEN. JACKSON'S Inaugural Address.

"The recent demonstrations of public sentiment inscribed on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform—which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections."

Attorney General GRUNDY'S Speech, in 1833.

"When I see an office holder interfering in elections, it occurs to me that he is thinking of his salary and his bread, and is therefore an unfit adviser of the people."

Senator BUCHANAN'S Speech, in 1828.

"When a man is once appointed to office, all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The office holders are the enlisted soldiers of that administration by which they are sustained. Their comfortable existence often depends upon the re-election of their patron. Nor does disappointment long trouble in the hearts of the disappointed. Hope is still left to them; and bearing disappointment with patience, they know, will present a new claim to office at a future time."

There is a peculiar fitness in bringing these high authorities to public notice at this time, when the office holders of the administration are outstripping all precedents in their shameless interference with the freedom of elections. In Illinois, Maine, Pennsylvania, New York, &c. in all the states where elections have been recently, or are soon to be held, the enlisted soldiers, as Mr. Buchanan called the office holders, are the mighty warriors of the administration. In a single Congressional district in Vermont, it is stated, that \$22,000 were raised by contribution to operate upon the election. In Maine, where hosts of Custom House officers exist, all are in the field wielding their personal and official influence on behalf of those who give them the bread of life.

The raw militia of the people have fearful odds against them in a contest with the regulars of the "government." The one are thoroughly drilled, united and ever ready for action; while the other are undisciplined, can only hope for safety from their numbers and a determination never to submit.

"Federalism."—In Judge Gaston's great Speech, in the Convention called to amend our State Constitution, we find the following Anecdote, which is a humorous commentary upon the efforts now making by the Loca Focus to brand the Whigs as "Federalists." A friend of his who had formerly been for many years in the Legislature, but who had emigrated to the West, had occasion to pass through the county which he had

represented, on an Election day some time after quitting public life. Stopping at a public house, he met with some old acquaintances, well meaning but uninformed men, who soon entered into conversation on the subject of the business of the day. "Of course," said the traveller, addressing himself to one of them, "you all go for Major A. here—you used to support him, tooth and nail, in old times." "Why, no sir," answered the good man, "we are not so mighty much for him as we used to be." "And how has that happened? What has occasioned such a change?" "Why! haven't you heard sir? Why, they say he's turned a Feathery!" "Turned a Feathery?" exclaimed the gentleman,—"is it possible!—and pray what is a Feathery?" "I don't exactly know, sir, (rejoined the man) but I allow it aint a human!" Register.

## GOV. DUDLEY'S OPINIONS.

The "Standard" and other kindred prints, during the late canvass for Governor, endeavored in every way to defeat the election of the present distinguished incumbent. Failing in this, and fearing lest his overwhelming majority may operate to the prejudice of the Administration in other States, in the coming elections, they have struck a new trail. A preconcerted effort is now making to produce the impression that Gov. Dudley's policies are of a doubtful and undecided character, and it is asserted that he was supported by a considerable portion of the Administration party from a belief that he was opposed to Mr. Clay and a National Bank. When these innuendoes were first thrown out, we thought it unnecessary to notice them, as we considered it a harmless sort of way of venting the dissatisfaction of the party at their Waterloo defeat—a kind of safety-valve, through which morbid feelings might escape without the danger of explosion. But the "Standard," unchecked in its assumptions, and emboldened by the silence of the Whig Press, seems almost to speak in the last under, by authority, and declares, in substance, that Gov. Dudley will neither support Mr. Clay or his National Bank, under any circumstances."

It is time this officious intermeddling should be rebuked. We state, therefore, what we know, when we say that the State cannot boast of a more thorough-going Whig than Gov. Dudley. He is opposed, radically opposed, to Mr. Van Buren and the whole policy of his Administration, including the Sub-Treasury Scheme—is decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay for President, in preference to the present incumbent, and believing the country cannot well get along without a National Bank, is in favor of the establishment of such an institution, under proper limitations and restrictions. Register.

Patrick Henry, in the course of a debate in the Virginia Convention on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, said: "Tell me where and when did freedom exist, when the purse and sword were given up from the People? Unless a miracle in human affairs shall interpose, no nation ever did, or ever can, retain its liberty after the loss of the sword and the purse."

"I object, too, against the immense patronage of the President, because it places in his hands the means of corruption, and of distributing throughout the country a band of retainers in the shape of judges, revenue officers, and others, which renders him irresistible in any scheme of ambition that he might meditate against the liberties of the country."

"I object to the whole gang of federal officers."

Depend upon it, this power may work sorely upon your necks."

Spirit of the Maine Whigs.—The political character of the House of Representatives in Maine is not yet decided. In a number of the towns which failed to make a choice on the regular day of election, there was a second trial last Monday. The Whigs rallied with unbroken energy, and, as far as we have heard, were successful. In Falmouth, they elected their candidate by twelve majority. In Bangor, which gave Fairfield five majority, they have also triumphed. So also in Bristol, where they succeeded by fifty majority. In Windham, which gave Fairfield twenty-eight majority, there is again no choice. Mount Desert has, for the first time in many years, elected a Whig. National Intelligencer.

Wonderful Magnanimity.—The Globe expresses its opinion that Alexander Hamilton, notwithstanding his federalism, was, after all, a brave and honorable man; whereupon the Union Post adds its confirmation to this startling assertion, and even goes so far as to say that he was also a man of genius. We should not be surprised, after such an admission, to learn that the acknowledged head of this same nomadic federal party—one George Washington—was, in his day, a very honest sort of a man, not of course to be compared with Thomas H. Benton, Thomas Jefferson, or Fanny Wright, but still very well for a "federalist."

President's Journal.

Sub-Treasury in Columbia. (S. C.)—We have in this town a good example of the practical working of the sub-Treasury system.

Our worthy Postmaster sub-Treasurer demands and receives nothing but gold and silver; but he receives paper from all who will pay a discount, and sells gold and silver to all who will buy it at an advance. This is publicly done.

Again, Our worthy sub-Treasurer Postmaster now distributes from his office the Van Buren Address, gratuitously and actively. This address being an elec-

tioning manifesto of the party to effect the re-election of the President, an Executive officer is found in his office disseminating it: Is this an interference of Executive officers in elections? Columbia Telescope.

From the National Intelligencer.

We observe that the Richmond Enquirer promises its readers to publish in the course of this week the article which originated in the Globe, some time since, purporting to be a speech of Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, in reply to his colleague, Mr. Bond. We would respectfully ask the editor of the Enquirer how he can reconcile it to his conscience, as a just and honest man, to publish to the world a production consisting mainly of a tissue of calumnies on the good name and honesty of private individuals, which the editor of the Enquirer himself must and does believe to be such? A production which, in its very title, is deceptive, and the matter of which is, in part at least, mere wanton gratuitous defamation? Perhaps the editor of the Enquirer thinks that party devotion justifies him in the practice of an editorial code of ethics different from that which governs him as a man, and that in the one character he may publish libels which, as a magistrate, (for he once graced the bench,) it would become his duty, were they brought before him, to visit with condign punishment. It is astonishing to what an extent custom and association blunt and almost deaden the moral sense in mere party-men! But we did not, we confess, expect that the editor of the Richmond Enquirer would volunteer his services to give currency to the vilest imputations upon those whom he knows, by common repute at least, to be undeserving of them, if not entitled to a very different treatment at the hands of honest and well-bred men. Of him we expected better things.

In reference to this unspoken speech of the Ohio Representative, we have cut out of an eastern paper the following letter from the Hon. George Evans, the representative from the Kennebec (Me.) District, which, though it contains nothing new to us, may be new to our readers:

"Mr. Duncan's purported speech in apparent reply to Mr. Bond was never delivered; of that I am a witness, as I was present in the House, and observed the whole procedure. Mr. Duncan did not utter six sentences of his published remarks, when he was called to order, and compelled to take his seat, which he did with the announcement that he should publish his speech, though not delivered; and it was distinctly understood by every member then in his seat that the speech about to be published was never delivered, and Mr. Bond particularly requested that the publication should be accompanied by a statement that the speech was not delivered, inasmuch as, if it had been delivered, he might feel bound to reply to it."

Gross deception.—A fellow who called himself Elder Joseph Grover, whose real name was subsequently ascertained to be William P. Misseldine, by the use of forged credentials gained admission as a regular Baptist preacher to the sympathies and patronage of a large and influential religious community in Fayette county, Pa. He passed himself for a single man, and in a short time after his arrival in Uniontown, by his base deception and insinuating address, succeeded in winning the affections, and finally the hand, of one of the most respectable young ladies in that town. It was soon discovered that he had a wife in Ohio, when he decamped in great haste. His hoped-for villain may be caught and punished according to his deserts. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Texas.—Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar has been elected President, and Jude Barnett Vice President, of the Republic of Texas, by large majorities.

The sum of \$12,500 has been realized by the first municipality of New Orleans, from the letting of oyster stands on the levee.

Curious.—As a train of railway cars was passing along an inclined plane on the railroad from Bolton to Kenyon, in England, moving at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour, a man who was standing on the side of the railway, threw a stone about the size of a hen's egg, in a horizontal direction, and with considerable violence, at the train. The stone was distinctly seen by a gentleman who was seated in the last car, with his back to the engine, and he remarked that when it appeared like Mahomet's coffin, suspended in the air a few seconds within a foot of the gentleman's head. He seized it, and described the sensation as similar to that of grasping a stone in state of rest, suspended by a thread. Thus it seems that the train and stone had both attained the same velocity.

The editor of the Cincinnati News complains that he has "not received an interesting new-paper for three months," and says he is "convinced that Amos suffers his sub-Treasurers to read out all the news while the papers are on their passage." We have been equally unfortunate, but have always attributed the fact to another cause. The vehicles employed to carry the mail are such huge, ill-shapen, lumbering things, that we believe they shake all the news out of the papers before we receive them.

Whirling Gazette.

If you have a good wife, take care of her; and if you have not, get one.



HILLSBOROUGH. Thursday, October 4.

A Methodist Quarterly Meeting will commence in this place on the 13th of October.

Democratic Consistency.—The Standard and other Van Buren papers, have long been laboring to persuade their readers that all the old Federalists and Hartford convention men are attached to the Whig party; and this they have done, expecting thereby to cast odium upon the name of Whigs. The other week we gave a list of old Federalists, and Hartford convention men, including one or two Tories, who are now leaders in the Van Buren Democratic ranks; and the Standard, in reply, not only acknowledges the truth of what was said, but adds, in rather a boastful tone, "If the Federal presses intend to record the names of all who desert from the ranks of federal whiggery [a very beautiful and classical term, this,] to those of the Democratic Republicans, for several years to come, they will find their columns pretty much crowded."

So, then, according to the logic of the veracious and consistent Standard, if an "old Federalist" attaches himself to the Whigs, he is a Blue-light, and a disgrace to the party; but this same old Federalist, or even one of the prime movers in the Hartford convention, if he happens to be brought over to the support of the Van Buren party, by the hope of office or other prospect of gain, why, in that case, by some wonderful hocus pocus process, all his former sins are washed away, and he comes out a pure genuine Democrat, died in the wool! Such is the beautiful consistency of the "Standard" of Democratic perfection!!

In the Standard of last week we find the two following sentences:

"We shall next expect to hear the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder deny that he is a Federalist, and one who approved of the Hartford convention."

"The Hillsborough Recorder will not, we should suppose, deny it [his federalism,] if brought to the question."

In these two sentences is exhibited a specimen of the ability of the Standard at once to blow both hot and cold; a quality we should suppose very essential in the formation of a good Van Buren editor.

The sentence first quoted, seems to imply that the editor of the Standard would not be surprised if we were to deny that we approved of the Hartford convention. In this the Standard may be very honest. As we did not at the time live in a region which could be benefited by the operations contemplated by the convention, we could have no interest in its support. Besides, the Standard sometimes professes to believe that we were a Federalist of the strictest sort, and of course opposed to the exercise of power by the States, and in favor of concentrating the whole in the Government of the Union. Now for a Federalist of this sort to be in favor of the Hartford convention, would betray a great want of consistency, if the objects of the convention were such as some have said they were. We are not disposed, neither do we suppose the editor of the Standard is disposed (especially as some of them are now his efficient helpers,) to condemn indiscriminately all who were in any way connected with that convention; but we have federalism enough to prevent us from being the apologists of a Hartford Convention, or a South-Carolina Convention, or a Baltimore Convention, if the object be to compromise the safety, nullify the laws, or trample upon the liberties of the country.

We are not at all disposed to deny our "federalism." We took occasion some three or four years ago, in reply to a tyrant in the Milton Spectator, to explain our political creed; and it was pronounced by the "Democratic" editor of that print to be "a pretty good creed." We have vanity enough to think it was subscribed to by every true hearted Republican in Orange county; and we are very sure we would not exchange it for the "Democracy" of the Standard, highly as he may value his orthodoxy. What meaning the Standard intends to attach to the term "Federalist," we do not know; his readers, if enlightened only by the rays he has shed upon it, must suppose it to be some monster, hardly human. He himself occupies ground which a few years ago would have been called ultra-Federal. So great have been the changes which have occurred within the last

twenty years, that a new Political Dictionary seems to be much needed. Will the Standard please to give the meaning which he intends to convey by the term "Federalist?"

If the course pursued by the Whig editors show "an impudent estimation of the intelligence of the people," we are at a loss to characterize the course of the Standard. The late elections show that a large majority of the people of the United States are Whigs; and yet the Standard says, a perfect "identity between modern Whigism and ancient Federalism" has been proved "for the hundredth time;" and Federalism he seems to consider as but another name for slaves and traitors. If he thus characterizes the doings of the majority of the people, how can he call himself a Republican? Did he not once subscribe to the motto, "The People can do no wrong?" And now it seems they are all wrong, unless they off hate and huzza for Martin Van Buren and his sub-treasury!

The last mail brought no papers for this place north of Raleigh. We understand that the rail road between Richmond and Fredericksburg, and between Petersburg and Richmond, had been so much injured by the heavy rain on Friday night last, that the cars could not pass, and no northern mail had, in consequence, been received at Petersburg for two or three days. Much damage has also been done to the road this side of Petersburg, and many bridges have been washed away.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND MISCELLANY.—We give in another column to-day, the prospectus of a work bearing the above title, to be published by Adam Waldie, the enterprising publisher of WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The regularity with which this latter work has made its appearance, and the ability with which it has been conducted, give assurance that a like punctuality and ability will give interest and value to the proposed new work.

We would also take occasion again to invite the attention of our medical readers to the advertisement in our last page, of the AMERICAN MEDICAL LIBRARY, published also by Mr. Waldie. The works enumerated as comprised in the first five numbers of this year, show its value.

Murder.—We understand that a murder was committed in this county on Monday last, at a grog shop near the Person line. Marcus Armstrong had been drinking freely, and afterwards applied to Joshua Berry, the owner of the shop, for more liquor, which Berry refused, thinking he had drunk enough. Upon this Armstrong became much enraged, and taking up Berry, threw him over the railing of the piazza, and broke his neck and back; he of course died instantly. Armstrong immediately made his escape, and has not yet been taken.

Small Pox at Warrenton.—We learn that a case of confluent Small Pox has occurred in Warrenton, in this state, supposed to have been communicated by a stage passenger.

Rev. Leonidas Polk, a native, and until recently a resident of this city, was elected Missionary Bishop of Arkansas at the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has just closed its labors at Philadelphia. Register.

Maj Junius Sneed has been appointed Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan, vice Col. Henry Giles, resigned.

At Iredell Superior Court, John Cope, indicted for murder, was convicted of Manslaughter, branded, and sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

The Madisonian states that the Hall of the new Patent Office at Washington is to be the largest single room in the world, the ceiling to be supported by one or two hundred pillars. The portico, it is believed, will cost one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

We see, by the Canada papers, that the Province of New Brunswick has sent a delegation to Quebec to consult with Lord Durham upon the union of the provinces. All parties there, thus far, seem disposed to sustain Lord Durham against Lord Brougham and his allies, on the indemnity bill. Nat. Intelligencer.

Equinoctial Storms.—The marine lists, for several days past, have presented a melancholy list of disasters at sea caused by the late very severe weather on the coast. A letter from Norfolk mentions that the weather at that place was very stormy, accompanied by north-east winds, and continued so until noon on Sunday. The Carolina coast is said to be strewn with wrecks. Id.

Quicksilver Mine.—The Marengo Gazette of the 12th ult. says: "We are informed by Mr. Cooper, that, in boring a well near this place, (Demopolis, Ala.)

through the soft stone upon which this region of country is based, his auger, at the distance of several hundred feet from the surface, dropped into a lake of quicksilver, fourteen feet and some inches deep."!!

Quakey Bridge.—This Bridge will be completed in a few days, when, we are told, that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road company intend putting on an engine and cars, to run between Weldon and Enfield, a distance of about eighteen miles. Halifax Adv.

A splendid Bridge.—The bridge over the James river at Richmond for the use of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, is one thousand yards long, rests upon nineteen stone piers, the arches having a space of one hundred and sixty feet, and the floor is sixty feet above the water—it cost \$110,000. It was first passed by the cars on Saturday last.

Corn crop in the west.—After noticing the failure of the fall crop, as set forth in some of the newspapers of the middle states, the Wabash Courier of the 6th inst. says: "In this State (Indiana) and Illinois as far as our knowledge extends, the prospect of an abundant corn crop were never greater, and nothing but an uncommon early frost can blight the hopes of the farmer to this important staple. Indeed, this year promises so far as the west is concerned, to be one of unusual abundance in the production of all the necessities of life."

The Fever in Charleston, as if in mockery of the softened appellation which the Editors of that city have given it, is raging with unparalleled fury. The number of deaths from the 9th to the 16th of this month were 92, of which number 70 were of the Yellow Fever. In New Orleans the fatal visitant is on the increase. It has made its appearance in Mobile also. But of all the histories of mortality in a healthful region, we think the number of deaths in Knoxville, Tenn., is the most astonishing. The reports brought by travellers are truly frightful. Watchman.

Fire in Asheville.—That splendid Hotel, built and owned by Mr. James Patton of Asheville, we learn from a private source, is reduced to a pile of ashes. The fire occurred, we learn, from shavings being put in the hearth, which were carried up by the draft of the chimney, and thrown upon the roof in a burning state. It is reported that the building is insured. Ibid.

The Effects of Intemperance.—In the New York Court of Criminal Sessions, on Wednesday, Duncan Campbell was arraigned, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, for assault with intent to kill Capt. John Trigler. He made a heart-rending appeal of heaped up misfortunes, which had induced him, in drunkenness, to commit the crime on which he had been fairly convicted. He stated that in his time he had done some good, having rescued six persons from a watery grave, and, moreover, it was his first offence.

A couple of the Abolition brethren were lately detected in the neighborhood of St. Louis, Missouri, in an attempt to inveigle away two negroes, and induce them to steal the arms and horses of their masters; the negroes informed their masters, who surprised the gentlemen, took them tied their hands behind their backs, and started them to travel, themselves and the negroes following, applying the lash, as a kind of stimulus, for three miles to the Mississippi river, where they left them to journey onward.

New Orleans, Sept. 19. Resumption.—At a meeting of the Presidents of the Banks of New Orleans, held yesterday, 18th instant, it was unanimously resolved that the said banks resume the payment of specie on the first Monday in January, 1839.

Merchants' Transcript. The following remarks of the "Mayville Eagle" strike us as very appropriate. The vilification and abuse of Mr. Clay is the only matter in which the Emancipator and the Chronicle agree. On all other subjects, they are perfect antipodes.

"The Washington Chronicle, the organ of Mr. Calhoun, and the Emancipator, the organ of the Abolitionists, continue their attack on Mr. Clay, in reference to his opinions on slavery. Does it not strike every candid mind, that there is something extremely unrighteous in this combination? The Chronicle and the Emancipator—antipodes in relation to slavery—but true yoke fellows, pulling together with all possible steadiness, in their efforts to vilify Mr. Clay for his opinions on the same subject. "White spirits and black" commingling, socially, on the same errand of political malevolence and party rancor."

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. New York, September 22.

The packet ship of the 20th ult. is in. Her most important news relates to the grain market, in which there are decided better prospects, with a very decided fall in all parts of the United Kingdom. The weather had been first rate, and the wheat was ripening fast. In the south of England harvesting had already commenced, with every probability of a good crop. In France, too, beyond all question, there will be an average, if not a first rate crop, as the weather was fine, and the harvesting had begun, with an abundance. This news will, of course, throw

a damper on all flour speculations here, and cause a fall, it is probable, at once.

Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 16th ult., and the members had left London for their various country seats. The Indemnity Canadian bill was piloted through the Commons by Lord John Russell, and is now a law. The British papers are now very warmly discussing the subject of the corn laws, to which great attention has been provoked by the high price of wheat. The Bank of England has slightly advanced on the price of gold, for the purpose of making it less an object with the holders to send it to the Continent, for which the state of the exchanges offered some inducement, for the use of the speculators in grain.

The Royal William reached Liverpool in 14 1/2 days from New York. The Great Western had 97 berths engaged for New York on the 17th. There have been rumours in Paris that the Holland-Belgium question was assuming a serious aspect, in consequence of the determination of Prussia to give effectual aid to the King of Holland; and that a French corps of 30,000 would be ordered to the Rhine. The Paris papers announce that the French fleet off Mexico is to be reinforced to the amount of 22 men-of-war, to be commanded by Admiral Baudin. It is the determination of the French King to bring this matter to a close as soon as possible.

The news of the important fact that the British Envoy had left the Persian dominions in consequence of the Persians, stimulated by Russian influence, attacking some neighboring province, had reached London. The Envoy was on his way to Constantinople.

Lord Wellesley and Madame Celeste are among the passengers in the England. The Flour market in this city was at a stand still to-day in consequence of the European news. No sellers, and no buyers.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The Steam Packet Great Western, arrived at New York, on the 24th ult.

The New York Express says:—"The duty on Foreign Wheat is now two shillings and eight pence per quarter. Whether it will come down to one shilling per quarter is at present a matter entirely of speculation. The speculations for low duties have been very extensive."

Upon the whole the crops both in Great Britain and in Europe seem to promise well. There is no political news of importance.

CHEROKEE EMIGRATION. Athens, (Tenn.) Sept. 5.

We have been informed that a second detachment of Cherokees set out for the West on last Sunday. The emigration will now go on rapidly. In a few weeks the whole Cherokee nation East will be on their way to the West. We have observed that a correspondent of the "Western Georgian," published at Rome, Georgia, has uttered some censures upon Gen. Scott, and represented John Ross as being unpopular, and states that great dissension exists amongst the Indians. If we are correctly informed, and we think we are, these censures of General Scott are wholly gratuitous, and the story of John Ross's unpopularity amongst his people entirely false. In our opinion, General Scott is entitled to great credit for the correct and humane course he has pursued; and we are sure that a more popular man with his own people does not live than John Ross. There is, to be sure, some opposition to Mr. Ross by the Ridge party, but it is of no great consequence. The Ridge party are pretty nearly all gone. The few that now remain cannot produce much excitement. Journal.

Extract of a letter from the Cherokee Country.

"The Cherokees are a sober, quiet and orderly people. On Sunday last I was still at Fort Cass. At the surrounding camps religious exercises were strictly observed. The gospel was proclaimed by full-blooded Cherokees in their native language—the holy sacrament administered, and three were baptized. Every thing was conducted in a manner so earnest and solemn as to cause the white man to blush. The preachers referred to the present condition of their people, exhorting them to use no violence against their oppressors; but to submit all things to an overruling Providence. A portion of the Testament and some Hymns have been translated into the Cherokee tongue; and had not the Georgians destroyed their printing press, the Bible might at this day be read in the Cherokee language."

Army and Navy Chronicle.

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	M. M.	F. M.	S. M.
4 Thursday.	6 12 5	4 48	10 30	9 30	7 30
5 Friday.	6 14 5	4 46	10 30	9 30	7 30
6 Saturday.	6 16 5	4 45	10 30	9 30	7 30
7 Sunday.	6 18 5	4 44	10 30	9 30	7 30
8 Monday.	6 17 5	4 43	10 30	9 30	7 30
9 Tuesday.	6 15 5	4 42	10 30	9 30	7 30
10 Wednesday.	6 13 5	4 41	10 30	9 30	7 30

Strays.

TAKE up by Harrison Parker, at Red Mountain, and entered on the Stray Book for Orange County, on the 21st day of September, 1838, a Gray HORSE, three or four years old, four feet nine and a half inches high, black legs, mane and tail valued at fifty dollars. Also a Chestnut Sorrel MARE, eight or nine years old, four feet eight and three quarters inches high, two hind feet white, and white spot on her right thigh near the flank; valued at forty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

Seizures of carpeting and other woollen goods to a large amount, have recently been made at the Cleveland custom house, on the ground of having been smuggled from the opposite Canadian frontier.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Nancy Jones	K
Anderson Armstrong	Andrew Kirland	Rev. W. W. Kone
Robert Berry	Rev. H. G. Leigh	M
H. M. Bullard	Frederick Moize	Elizabeth M'Kerall
Mary Ballard	John R. Minnis	Andrew C. Murdock
Thomas Barton	Messrs. Robt M'Clough	Frederick M'Clough
Benjamin Browning	Frederick M'Clough	Barabas Legally Jr
Thomas Broughs	Riley Neal	P
Mrs. Isabella Craig	Larkin K. Pratt	Mark Pickett
Tamara Campbell	William Poakum	Lorenz R. R. Pender
Wm. Crabtree, sen.	James N. Patterson	William Patterson
Abraham H. Crabtree	James Riggs, sen.	Joseph W. Russell
Thomas Cate of John	State of North Carolina	Wills Smith
William C. Crump	John Scarlett, of some	connection
William Cliney	Allen Huskey	William Trice, Jr.
William V. Clarke	David Heart	Abel Thompson
William Collins	Archibald W. Horner	Henry Trice
Elijah Couch	James H. Hulcomb	N. B. Thomas
Dr. John Z. Davis	Harriet Terence	Alfred M. Duff Thomas
Edward Davis	Rebecca Taylor	Bartholomew Thomas
John De Grafford	Edwin B. Toles	W
Thomas De Grafford	Rev. Wm. S. Johnson	William H. Woods
Robert L. Edmonds	Hubbard Jackson	He-derson Woods
John Foster	Thomas O. Jones	Frederick Williams
Alexander Forrest	Persons calling for any of the above	letters, will please say they are advertised.
P. Gooch	THOS. CLANCY, P. M.	October 1.
Robert Giverson		39

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William E. Anderson, to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date, The Store House now occupied by Cave & Holland.

One other Lot, No. —, with a Stable, adjoining the lot of George Bigham, esq. opposite Mrs. Waters.

One other Lot, No. —, opposite William Numan's.

The sale to take place before the Court House on Saturday the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock on the same day, I shall offer for sale, on the same terms, at the residence of Mr. Anderson, his Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils.

For sums under ten dollars cash will be accepted. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, Trustee.

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Joseph Armstrong and wife, Petition to sell Real Estate of Heirs at Law of Jonathan Watson, deceased.

In pursuance to a decree made in the above petition, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of six and twelve months, about

300 acres of Land,

more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining the lands of Jesse Parker, Samuel Furman, and others. Sale to take place on the 26th day of November next, before the court house door in Hillsborough. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

October 3.

Attention!!

To the Commissioned, non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on Friday the 29th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial, and on Saturday the 30th, each captain will attend, with his respective company, at 11 o'clock, lawfully equipped, for regimental exercises.

E. G. MANGUM, Col. Com.

September 23.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object it is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the inquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and of divinity. But notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenology has upon science, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, these bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favor of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is devoted to phrenology—one whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts as now needed, and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truths of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on education, (physical, intellectual, and moral,) on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology; and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inexhaustible.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical; for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the inquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientious. Such correspondence we shall always welcome in our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objections to Phrenology. But the captious and exulters will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of Truth, we solicit the communication of facts which are adduced to sustain or against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the moral development in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenologists or of phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed; we must in every such case see the head or skull, or a cast of it, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and anti-Phrenological works; or such we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standing and excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our readers we pledge ourselves shall be none less such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion we may be also allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronized. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate truth. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable portion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain at least 22 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current or Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies; or \$10 (current or Philadelphia or New York) for SIX copies sent to one address. To LEARNERS and TEMPERATE Students, single copies will be furnished at \$1.50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such it will be reduced to \$1.25 per copy, if sent to one address; and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for containing the work one year subscribers will incur no risk of losing by paying in advance, and for the same reason, will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

Subscribers who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and send a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subscriptions and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the American Phrenological Journal, care of A. Waldie.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to take care for this Journal.

September.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed in trust, executed to me by Charles M. Latimer for purposes therein named, I shall proceed to sell, for cash, at the Store House of Latimer & Mahan, in Hillsborough, on the 18th of October next, all the interest of Charles M. Latimer in the STOCK OF GOODS of every description, (it being one half thereof,) now on hand; also one half of a Buggy and Harness. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call at the Store House and examine an inventory of the Goods previous to the sale, as the whole undivided share of said Latimer will be sold together.

JAMES LEATHERS, Trustee.

October 24.

Mail Arrangements.

All Letters to go by either of the stages, must be lodged in the Post Office hall an hour before sun down on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

September 24.





From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

### WOMAN.

Woman! thou art a lovely flower,  
A bright and cherishing thing;  
Proud man bends 'neath thy sovereign power,  
From peasant churl to king.  
A scarp from Eden's bowers,  
Bestowing bliss on earth,  
Twining man's fate with love's sweet flowers,  
As their heavenly birth.  
Holy, thrice holy, is the part  
Through life to thee that's given;  
Well might the poet say thou art  
The link 'twixt earth and heaven.  
Such art thou, Woman, when thy mind  
Equals thy glowing form;  
When not thy deadliest foe can find  
One trace of passion's storm.  
Where is thy beauty? where the spell  
That made all hearts thine own?  
If passion bids thy heart rebel,  
Thy power—thy charms are flown.  
What art thou then? a loathsome weed,  
Decaying buds more fair—  
Making 'em die a curse indeed;  
Naught dwells with thee save care.  
Oh, ever be life's worst-ward flower,  
Thy heart's its Eden fair;  
Then shall 'twixt man and cherishing hour  
That he first enter'd there.  
Angel and flower be thou to him,  
Lead thou his thoughts above;  
Teach him all earthly lights burn dim,  
Before thy holier love.

From the Christian Register.

### ANECDOTES OF REV. ZABDIEL ADAMS.

He had attended a funeral one afternoon, and was following the corpse, in the rear of the procession, to the graveyard. All of a sudden the procession came to a stand. After a considerable pause, Mr. Adams got impatient, and walked forward to the bier to know why the stop occurred. The pall bearers informed him that a sheriff from Leominster had attached the body for debt, (a practice which was legal at that period.) "Attached the body?" exclaimed Mr. Adams, thumping his cane down with vehemence: "Move on and bury the man. I have made a prayer for a funeral, and somebody must be buried. If the sheriff objects, take him up and bury him!" The bier was raised without delay—the procession moved on, and the sheriff thought best to molest them no further: or, in vulgar parlance, "made himself scarce!" A paragon brought a child to him to be baptized. The old parson leaned forward and asked the name: "Ichabod." Now the parson had a strong prejudice against that name: "Poh! poh!" said he, "John, you mean. John, I baptize thee in the name of!" One Sabbath afternoon, his people expected a stranger to preach, whom they were all anxious to hear, and a much more numerous congregation than usual had assembled. The stranger did not come, and the people were disappointed. Mr. A. found himself obliged to officiate, and in the course of his devotional exercises, he spoke to this effect: "We beseech thee, O Lord! for this people, who have come up with itching ears to thy sanctuary, that their affliction may be sanctified to them for their spiritual good, and that the humble efforts of thy servant, at this time, may be made, through thy grace, in some measure effectual to their edification, etc."

A parishioner—one of those who did not sit down and count the cost—undertook to build a house, and invited in his friends and neighbors to have a frolic with him in digging the cellar. After the work was finished, Mr. Adams happened to pass by, and addressed him thus: "Mr. Guter, you have made a frolic and digged your cellar; you had better have another frolic and fill it up again!" Had he heeded the old man's advice, he would have escaped the misery of pursuit from creditors, and the necessity of resort to a more humble dwelling.

A neighboring minister, a mild, inoffensive man, with whom he was about to exchange, said to him, knowing the peculiar bluntness of his character: "You will find some pangs of glass broken in the pulpit window, and possibly you may suffer from the cold. The cushion, too, is in a bad condition—but I beg of you not to say anything to my people on the subject: they are so poor," etc. "Oh no!" said Mr. Adams.

However, before leaving home, he filled a bag with rags, which he took with him. When he had been in the pulpit a short time, feeling somewhat uncomfortable by the too free circulation of the air, he deliberately took from the bag a handful or two of rags, and stuffed them into the broken window. Towards the close of his discourse, which was more or less upon the duties of a people to their pastor, he became very animated, and purposefully brought down both fists, with tremendous force, upon the pulpit cushion. The feathers flew in all directions, and the cushion was pretty much used up. He instantly checked the current of his thoughts, and simply exclaiming, "Why, how these feathers fly!" proceeded with his sermon. He had fulfilled his promise of not addressing the society on the subject, but had taught them a lesson they could not misunderstand. On the following Sabbath, the window and cushion were both found in excellent repair! The foregoing anecdotes illustrate the

remarkable independence and fearlessness of Mr. Adams, and the degree of influence which the clergy exerted over the people in his day. The following is characteristic of the man, but shows him in a different light:

One night he put up at the house of Mr. Emerson, the minister of Hollis. Now, his host, as was the general custom, took a glass of bitters every morning, and it so happened that the bottle was in the chamber where Mr. Adams slept. With the morning came his host's craving for his bitters. He did not wish to disturb Mr. A. but he was very anxious to get his liquor, and yet he must: so he opened the door softly, and crept slyly to the closet. Mr. Adams heard him, but wishing to know what he would be at, pretended to be asleep. As soon as he had secured the prize, and was about making his escape, Mr. Adams broke the profound silence of the apartment with the exclamation, "Brother Emerson, I have always heard you were a pious man, and much given to your closet devotions, but I never caught you at them before!" "Pshaw! pshaw!" replied his reverend friend, who made for the door and shut it as soon as he cleverly could.

What is the most difficult? To know thyself.

### Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 18th of October next, on a credit of nine months, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Geese; Corn, Fodder, Oats and Hay; One Wagon and Gear; One Wheat Fan of a superior quality; Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture; with many other articles too tedious to mention.

JAS. MEBANE, Jr.  
Haw Fields, October 24. 33-15

### A fine Milch Cow FOR SALE.

Apply at this Office.  
October 24. 33-15

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted by Note to SAMUEL FREEMAN, for purchases made at his sale, are informed that the said Notes are now due, and immediate payment is expected. Also all persons indebted to N. B. T. OMAS & Co. for favors bills, are required to make immediate settlement of their accounts. And also all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

The said notes and accounts are in the hands of Col. Charles M. Latimer, to whom payments may be made.

I also offer for sale my HOUSE AND LOT between the Post Office and Messrs. Latimer and Mebane's Store.

WILLIAM FREEMAN.  
September 26. 33-15

### Farm for Sale.

IN GUILFORD COUNTY, eleven miles nearly west of Greensborough, containing about one hundred and seventy acres of land, from right to ten of which is good meadow, in good condition; fruit of almost every description, both late and early; in as good a farming neighborhood, perhaps, as in North Carolina; five flour merchant mills within three miles of the place. The farm is in good repair, with as many conveniences as any other, perhaps, in the county, as respects water, buildings, &c. A good framed HOUSE, 29 by 41 feet, with eight rooms on the lower floor; a good cellar; and a never failing spring near at hand; a good spring house; perhaps as good a framed barn as is in the country, 24 feet by 36; and stable room in abundance. The situation is dry and healthy, and commanding agreeable scenery. Any person wishing to emigrate from east to west, might be well suited.

ABEL COFFIN.  
Guilford county, 9th mo. 13. 37-

### Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for an act to incorporate Junto Academy, formerly called Mount Pleasant.  
Sept. 10. 73-

### Attention!!

To the Commissioned, non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the 48th Regiment of North Carolina Militia. YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, on Wednesday the 10th of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill master and count march; and on Thursday the 11th, you will attend, with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, for manual exercise. Each private is ordered to be furnished with six blank cartridges. Each captain will be expected at that time to make his annual return.

THOS. JONES, Lieut. Col.  
September 13. 36-

### Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Court of Equity made at this term, I shall offer for sale, on the 12th day of October next, at the residence of Pendleton Mebane, in the Haw Fields, the Undivided Share of J. R. Mebane, in the Tract of Land belonging to the heirs of the late Robert Mebane. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.  
September 18. 37-3w

### Matchless Sanative.

AN advertisement for which fills the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Mudlick Post Office, Chatham county, by

ROBERT WOODY.  
Agent for the sale of the same.  
N. B. A fresh supply just received.  
June 27. 39-2m

### Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrator de bonis non of the estate of JOHN TURNER, decd., hereby gives notice, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay to him the said administrator; and those having claims to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SILAS M. LINK.  
Adm'r. de bonis non.  
September 10. 36-3w

### Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, made at August Term, 1838, I shall expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, before the court house door in the town of Hillsborough, on Thursday the 11th of October next,

Eight Negroes belonging to the estate of John Turner, deceased, consisting of one Man, one Woman, three Boys and three Girls. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities.

SILAS M. LINK.  
Adm'r. de bonis non.  
September 10. 36-

### Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, on the twelfth day of October next, at the late dwelling of Mary P. Meber next, at the late dwelling of Mary P. Meber, deceased, near the Hawfield meeting house,

Two likely Negro Girls, and all the perishable property of said deceased. Also, Farming Utensils, Hay, Oats, and many other articles belonging to James Pendleton Mebane.

Bond and security will be required.

JAMES MEBANE, Trustee.  
September 10. 36-

### Notice.

I HEREBY give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that my son Thomas L. Durham is authorized to transact business for me, and to become responsible for his contracts in as full and perfect a manner as if he were of full age.

JOHN DURHAM, Senr.  
September 12. 36-p

### William Neal, & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

No. 27,

North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of Merchants' Hotel.

The only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

COUNTRY Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be paid in Glasses at the manufacturer's prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

September 1. 35-

### Baldwin, Kent & Co.

IMPORTERS,

and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BRITISH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

RECEIVED received their entire Fall Supply of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of about one thousand Packages, and embracing every variety of articles in their line, are prepared to offer to country Merchants generally great inducements to purchase their goods in Richmond. Their goods are bought on the most favorable terms, and will be sold in such quantities as suits the country trade, and on as good terms as they can be bought in any city in the United States.

As the stock of goods in our city generally will be much larger than heretofore, merchants may find it decidedly to their interest to examine the Richmond market before making their purchases elsewhere. We invite the particular attention of country merchants to our assortment. Our terms are, six months credit, to good and punctual men; or five per cent. discount for cash.

August 28. 34-1m

### Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,

IMPORTER,

No. 35 Anna Street, New York.

AS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, July 21. 31-

### Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies' Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.  
July 12. 29-

### O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,

20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,

3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12. 21-

### Job Printing.

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

### SPRING GOODS.

#### O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationery, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18-

### Spring and Summer

GOODS

JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS,

SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY,

QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.  
April 27. 18-

### Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jewellery.

THE subscriber thus

tenders his sincere thanks

to those who have so liberally patronized him since

his commencing business in

Hillsborough. For a

short space he has been

withdrawn from his labors

by sickness, and would crave the indulgence

of those whose work has been thereby delayed.

Having been again restored to health, he hopes

to be enabled to prosecute his business to the

entire satisfaction of all who may favor him

with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery,

&c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable

terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for

the execution of work, will be faithfully

attended to.

JEMUEL LYNCH.  
December 7. 99-

### BETHMONT

Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the

public that the exercises of this institu-

tion continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA

J. MOHROW; and as she gives her vacation

in the winter, the school will continue, with-

out intermission, until November. Young la-

diess will be charged only from the time of ad-

mission.

The manner in which this School has been

heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and

we take great pleasure in recommending it to

the patronage of parents and guardians, who

intend giving their daughters and wards the

advantages of a liberal education. The price

of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing

and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable fami-

lies, at a short distance from the Academy, at

five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM,  
JAMES THOMPSON,  
ELIJAH PICKARD.  
May 99. 22-

### Liston's Practical Surgery.

PRACTICAL SURGERY.

ILLUSTRATED BY

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS.

BY ROBERT LISTON, SURGEON.

WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

BY G. W. NORRIS, M. D.

One of the Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE above celebrated work will immediately

appear in Duglison's American Medical

Library, with all the Engravings of the

London edition, and additional illustrations of

American cases. There will be about one hun-

dred and thirty in the whole.

The American Medical Library and Intelli-

gence, edited by Professor R. Duglison, is

published in octavo form, once a fortnight, each

No. containing 104 pages of reprint of some

new and established medical work—and from

16 to 24 pages of original and selected cases,

notices and reviews of new medical publica-

tions, &c.—making yearly upwards of 3000 pa-

ges, and printed in a very superior style—the

whole forming a concentrated record of medi-

cal science and literature.

Subscription, Ten Dollars a year, payable in

advance. Subscriptions taken from April of

each year.

Published at 46 Carpenter Street, Philadel-

phia, by

ADAM WALDIE.

Boston: Weeks, Jordan & Co.—New York:

Wm. Burus, 152 Broadway.—Baltimore: N.

Dickman.—Albany: W. C. Little.—Charl-

ton: W. H. Barrett, E. P. Beale.

The following works have been published in the

first five Nos. of this year:—Krauer on the Dis-

eases of the Ear. Hamilton's Practical Obser-

vations on Midwifery. Syme on the Diseases

of the Rectum. Osborne on the Nature and

Treatment of Dropsical Diseases. Green on

the Diseases of the Skin. Condon on Diseases

of the Bladder. Besides the numerous ar-

ticles, cases, &c. contained in the Intelligencer

department.  
July, 1838. 31-

### PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.